

Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 16, 1848.

Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel*:
One copy, one year,\$2.00
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Twenty copies, one year,20.00
Semi-Weekly.
(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy,\$4.00 (Three copies,\$10.00)
One copy during the session,1.00

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey county.
EZEKIEL M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.
DISTRICT.
1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS S. BERRY, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. MCARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHIE, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. GARR, of Lawrence county.
7. HENRY SECREST, of Putnam county.
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARKIN, of Grant county.

(See first page Semi-Weekly.)

Democratic State Central Committee.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS,
JAMES P. DRAKE, GEO. CHAPMAN,
E. N. SHIMMER, W. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES MAYER.

Democratic County Committee.

Center—J. P. CHAPMAN, S. W. NORRIS, POWELL HOWLAND.
Decatur—D. L. McFARLAND.
Franklin—JACOB SPRINGER.
Lawrence—J. PERCY, SA.
Perry—H. P. TODD.
Pike—ADAM WRIGHT.
Warren—E. N. SHIMMER.
Washington—ELIJAH JAMES.
Wayne—JAMES JOHNSON.

To Correspondents.

J. G. (Owen county, we believe). Your communication, or petition, was lately left here for publication. The Legislature having adjourned, we can see no good to arise from its publication till the meeting of that body again. Besides, it would be well to re-write it, so as to make all the names intelligible. It awaits your order.

Ward No. 7, Wide Awake!

The voters of Ward No. 7, are requested to meet at the Indianapolis Brewery, west of the Canal, on SATURDAY the 19th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance connected with the Ward. Let all come!

Organization.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1848, and the democratic members of the late Legislature, near the close of the session, adopted resolutions in favor of an immediate organization of the democratic party, throughout the State. The latter adopted a resolution, instructing the State Central Committee to issue a circular, providing that the democrats of each and every township in the State be requested to meet on the first Monday in April next, at the place of the township elections, and organize the said several townships, and that a Mass Meeting be held at the county seat of every county, on the Saturday next succeeding the said first Monday in April.

The State Central Committee, we understand, will issue said circular, and will recommend an organization something like the following: The democrats of the several townships will be requested to hold meetings, in their respective townships, on the first Monday of April, and proceed to organize said townships.

It is particularly recommended, that the democratic voters, at the township meetings, held on the first Monday in April, pledge themselves to use every effort to procure a large attendance at the County Mass Meetings, on the Saturday next succeeding said first Monday in April, and it is also recommended to the different county committees, to procure democratic speakers, to address the people at said meetings, on the policy and principles of the democratic party. It will also be recommended, by the State Central Committee, as we understand, that where county committees have not been appointed, that they be appointed at the Mass Meetings. This is very important, and we hope this matter will not, in any instance, be lost sight of.

The State Central Committee have directed a plain, practical method of State organization, and we trust every democratic editor in the State will keep this plan of organization, sanctioned as it is by the State Convention, the democratic members of the Legislature, and the Democratic State Central Committee, prominently before the people until the first Monday in April.

We trust that every democrat, into whose hands the circular may fall, will at once prepare for the work and urge on all the necessity of attending the township meetings.

Democratic editors, throughout the State, should keep up a standing and conspicuous notice of the township meetings in every number of their papers, until the first Monday in April.

Organize! Organize!!

We are directed by the Democratic State Central Committee to state, that there will be a meeting of the democrats of each and every township in the State, at the places of holding township elections, on the first Monday in April next, at which meeting it is most earnestly requested that each and every democrat in the State should attend, as matters of great importance to the Democratic party will be transacted, and an organization of the State commenced preparatory to the Presidential campaign.

On the Saturday succeeding said first Monday in April, County Mass Meetings will be held in each and every county, at the respective county seats, where county organizations will be completed, and speeches delivered on the policy and principles of the Democratic party.

Democratic Editors, throughout the State, are requested to give this notice a conspicuous place in their papers until the first Monday in April; and should this notice not reach all the counties in time, such meetings will be held as soon thereafter as practicable.

We publish to-day the Governor's veto of the New Albany and Salem Railroad bill of last session. We invite the perusal of it before laying down the paper. We hope it may be republished by every paper in the State, as it involves no question of national politics, and yet the subject is one of imminent consequence to the State, in her domestic relations. It was evidently briefly and hastily written, as the immense number of bills passed left very little time to bestow upon a matter of this kind; but enough is given to put every one desiring the welfare of the State, upon serious reflection.

ANNEXATION.—The N. Y. Evening Mirror states that Lieutenant Mayne Reid, whose death was reported some time since, is about to be married to Signorina Gaudouville Bozza, a beautiful lady, a daughter of Senator Rozas, and said to be the wealthiest heiress in the valley of Mexico. That's the talk!

GENERAL FLORES.—This Spanish officer, whose name became notorious from the contemplated expedition to the Equador, has arrived in London from Cuba.

Mrs. Tomkins and the Presidency.

No. 3.
[Mrs. Tomkins just getting up in the morning.]
Tomkins, I don't believe I'm able to get breakfast. I've got the headache and a pain in the back, and I feel trembly all over. You wonder what's the matter with me? Why, last night I fell asleep, and dreamed that I was an Injun. At first, I didn't exactly know where I was; but after a while, I thought I was in them terrible Florida swamps, where they say the Injuns used to hide; I know'd Taylor was after me, and while I was thinking where on earth I could go to keep him from finding me, I thought I heard something like the barking of dogs. I looked about, and sure enough there come them tawny blood-hounds full tilt on my trail. I know'd they'd tare my heart out the moment they got to me, and what on earth to do I didn't know. At last I thought I'd climb a tree, and up I scrambled in time to git out of their reach. There I sat, trembling and shivering, and my teeth chattering like I had an ague shake, and there set the dogs howl-wow-wow, the whole night long; for you know time seems mighty long in a dream.

Just as I see day peeping, I hear a gun go off. Bow-wow-wow went the dogs. I looked round, and there came Taylor and his men as fast as their feet could carry 'em. They seed me in the tree, and all at once they stopped and levelled their guns at me. "Fire!" says Taylor. Bang went the rifles. I screamed and waked up. There I lay in bed, all in a tremble, with the sweat gits a pouring off me like water, and my head aching like it would bust, and sick a-pain in my side, I couldn't turn over till broad daylight. Now, Tomkins, you know I always did believe in dreams; and I know that dream wasn't sent for nothing. You'd like to know what it was sent for? Why, gits to keep you from voting for Taylor, the old clip. Oh dear! I never know'd what them poor Injuns suffered till last night; and, I tell you now, I'd rather vote for a lory, bad as I dispoise 'em, than for such a man as Taylor, that I would.

They didn't set the blood-hounds on the Injuns, after all. Well, what if they didn't. I'm sure Taylor try'd to git 'em to do it; and parson Smith says, the desire to do a wicked thing is as bad as doing it, if we look at it right. Little did I think, when the whigs made such a fuss about the blood-hounds in forty, and laid the whole blame on Van Buren, and called him every wicked name they could think of, that they would one day eat their own words, and put up Taylor, the very man that recommended 'em, for President. Dear me, it does seem like a body can't believe what they see, with their own eyes, after this. Van Buren wasn't too good to do it? Well, I know he's an abominable critter. They do say he has doings with the evil one, himself; but, if he has, isn't right to lay Taylor's sins at his door; you know it isn't. Taylor said he didn't want to worry the Injuns! Yes, I know he said he only wanted to ascertain where the Injins might be found; but, my goodness, did he expect to catch old birds with such chaff as this; no, he know'd the nature of blood-hounds well enough to know, that if they were once set on, they'd tare the Injins limbless, afore he could git to 'em; but he didn't care who kill'd the Injins, so he got the glory of bringing the war to a close. It's right o'clock and there's no breakfast on. Well, didn't I tell you I wasn't able to git breakfast. Do you want me to get out of my sick bed and go to cooking; but it's gits a piece with all your treatment, ever since you've thought of Taylor for President. Sney Caroline, bring me the camphire, honey, for I do believe your daddie's crazy.

The Last Session.

Just think! More than six hundred laws were passed at the last session of our Legislature! About that number were approved, and will make a comfortable sized book when printed, we should guess! Six hundred laws! That is four for each member, in both Senate and House! In all this mass of trash, there were probably not a dozen of a character to interest the whole people as a State. Session before the last was admitted on all hands to have been more conspicuous for hurry and heedlessness, and local and private legislation, than any which had preceded it. Talk with members about the evil of so many private acts and local laws, and of the propriety and necessity of providing by a few good and well grounded general laws, for the transaction of all such business at home in the different counties,—that it would be better for the individuals themselves, as in that case they would not have to wait perhaps a year for the meeting of the Legislature. Tell them all of this; they would admit its truth. But instead of anything being done in time to remove the difficulty, behold, the last session is admitted by common consent, to have been, in all these respects, still worse!

Some perhaps have thought that after a while the mill-dam would run out,—and that this private business would be finished and ended! A gross mistake! Unless some decisive measures are adopted, it will increase. They are just turning the channel of all kinds of business in that direction. The State House was once the place for making laws. But it has "come down a peg." It is now a place for doing County Commissioners business, Circuit Court business, Probate Court business, Constable's business, and in fact, it has a finger in almost all kinds of business. For instance: Does an old lady in some dog-fennel town want room for another onion bed, by having an alley adjoining her garden vacated, it is a matter of so much magnitude, that the wisdom of the Legislature must be invoked, and the Legislative canon must be loaded to batter down the obstacle! What a theme is there, my countrymen, for grey-bearded wisdom and rampant egotism. Reader, perhaps you think we are joking! Ah! How much you are deceived! Would you believe it? There is, and since 1843 there has been, a general law allowing the town corporations or the county commissioners, to vacate any streets, alleys, lots and squares whatever! But that is a matter of too much importance for any thing short of legislative wisdom, and therefore the people must be taxed with an expense of five hundred dollars a day for legislating upon it!

TOWN SWALLOWED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—MALTA. The Neapolitan steamer Capri has brought intelligence from Syracuse, that the earthquake which was felt here on the 11th, had laid the city of Augusta in ruins. The first shock was felt at 1 P. M., and was so violent that all the people fled from their houses. The following one, a few minutes afterwards, destroyed the whole place except twenty seven houses; the mole sank, and where it formerly stood, there was no bottom at fifty fathoms. The last accounts received at Syracuse, state that thirty-five dead bodies had been found, and fifty-nine wounded, recovered from the ruins. The earthquake was also felt at Noto, Syracuse, and Catania, with partial damage, and at Messina, without damage.

The late expedition of Gen. Lane, with 350 dragoons and Texan rangers, although it failed of its main object, the capture of Santa Anna, who fled from Tehuacan two hours before the strangers' arrival, was after all a most brilliant affair. It was boldly conceived, and boldly executed. Tehuacan is some 80 miles South of the main road from Vera Cruz to the capital. These 350 horsemen knew not what forces they might encounter, but relying on their heavy weapons and the skill of their excellent leader, they went ahead at the rate of 40 miles a day, till they reached their place of destination, but were so unfortunate as to find the bird flown, two hours before their arrival.

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 5, P. M.
When I was a school boy in Indiana, I well remember that among those who constituted the classes in arithmetic and mathematics, no remark, when the whole class would be puzzled with the solution of some boy's sum or problem, was more common than that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain it; and, as this Major General Zachary Taylor, of the regular army, was reared and educated in the west, I have no doubt he has, many a time, heard the same expression; and, like me, taken up an idea that Philadelphia lawyers must be a whole lot above common people's persimmons; and the remembrance of this old saw, must have been his inducement for addressing a letter at the time, dated, with great professional accuracy, "Head Quarters, Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey (Mexico) August 3, 1847," the whole burden of which is the next canvass for the Presidency of the United States, and especially so far as the author is connected therewith: it is addressed with equal form and etiquette, to Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was very ostensibly paraded by the Hon. Washington Barrow, a whig member of Congress from Tennessee, in a speech made by that politician at a Taylor meeting, on the 22d ult., in Philadelphia. My present object is to make a few plain common-sense remarks upon this letter; and therefore I will not occupy your time with a synopsis of it; but, as I wish your readers to see and read it for themselves, so that, if I say anything about it that is unfounded, unfair, far-fetched, or illiberal, they may detect me in it. I clip it from the National Intelligencer (whig) of this city, enclose it herewith, and ask of you a simultaneous insertion of it in your columns;—i. e. if you have not already done so. [We published it in our papers of March 5th and 6th.—Eds.]

As I have already subscribed, and still do, to the time-honored adage that he who lives in glass houses should never throw stones, I pass over the grammar and the diction of this letter with but two remarks: 1. If General Taylor should be the whig candidate for the presidency, what a reflection will be of those who claim for that party all the learning and all the decency. 2. How unfortunate for his literary fame, as it is, that Major W. V. S. Barr, Adjutant General of the army, belonging to the whig, and perhaps still, to the General's staff,—who had, both previously and subsequently, written all of his letters, military and political, which had been pointed to as the unmistakable evidences of General Taylor's scientific education, and classical turn of mind,—happened to be absent from camp at the time it was written, on leave of absence, on professional duty, or on the sick list; for it has proved, beyond a doubt, that General Taylor was, in those respects, a letter writer, for which he received such distinguished expressions of admiration, trading on borrowed capital. In this, however, as he now says he is a whig, we should not be so much astonished: it is the strongest proof of his politics that he furnishes. I shall pass over, I repeat, all this, and proceed to the consideration of such expressions in the letter as the writer evidently intends to make, and which his correspondent for the public can misunderstand. I shall confine myself mostly to his gross misstatements and letters, for which he received such distinguished expressions of admiration, trading on borrowed capital. In this, however, as he now says he is a whig, we should not be so much astonished: it is the strongest proof of his politics that he furnishes. I shall pass over, I repeat, all this, and proceed to the consideration of such expressions in the letter as the writer evidently intends to make, and which his correspondent for the public can misunderstand. I shall confine myself mostly to his gross misstatements and letters, for which he received such distinguished expressions of admiration, trading on borrowed capital.

In the first paragraph, the General says he is a whig; and in the third he says he is no politician. The sciences teach that oil and water cannot mix: the scriptures teach that no man can serve two masters; and if General Taylor is a whig, he cannot be a politician; let us fix our shield and helmet, burnish our armor, and then exclaim to federalism and her cohorts—monopoly, legislative favoritism and vested rights—

"Come one, come all,
This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

Let the political weather-cock, the time-server and trimmer, the equivocal and undecided, do as they please; but for an honest democrat to make democracy the test. A man may be a great General, and yet a federalist; for Alexander Hamilton was both. Of all the federalists in our country, none are so far from being worthy of political trust as he who refuses to tell what he is for and what he is against. I would rather, ten to one, see a man elected to the Presidency who proclaimed himself, openly and publicly, a federalist of the ultra cast, for we should then know what to expect and where to find him.

G. W. K.

INDIANS, record the following in your scrap books:

"The truth is, this seizing of Santa Anna's camp, hats, canes, &c., is nothing less than stealing."—*Louisville Journal.*
This same Louisville Journal takes us to task for recording a similar notice a week or two ago, and indulges in its usual low and vulgar strain. We need not remind our readers that this story-sheet has taken every opportunity to slander Indiana and her troops, from the very commencement of the war. Now because our boys, under the indomitable Gen. Jos. Lane, have nearly succeeded in capturing their whig friend, Santa Anna, and did pursue him so close that they seized his baggage, and caused him to apply for and obtain a pass from Gen. Scott to leave the country, they must be stigmatized as thieves! That the Journal and other whig papers, sympathize with the distresses of their Mexican friends, is quite natural; and it follows that our own brave troops must be stigmatized as thieves and cut-throats by them. Few torties perform this more boldly than the Louisville Journal.

Notice has been given in the cotton mills in this town, of a reduction of wages, to commence on the 23d of March. The reduction averages 10 per cent. on the pay rolls, being about 2 per cent. per annum on the capitals of the companies.

The directors of the cotton factories at Uxbridge meet this week to take measures to close their mills, they having a large accumulation of goods which will sell except at a heavy loss.—*Newburyport Her.*
Newburyport Nabobs have thus commenced early for electioneering effort. After making some 20 per cent. on their immense capital during the past year, they now cut down the wages of their poor operatives with a view of charging such reduction to the democratic measures of the administration. This game will no doubt be played in every manufactory in the United States controlled by whigs. It is getting rather stale at this late day; but notwithstanding this, there will go up from the whig press one general howl over our "ruined country!"

SIGNS IN OHIO.—THE FIRST GUN.—At the charter election in Cleveland, Ohio, held on the 6th inst., the Democrats made almost a clear sweep. In that hitherto Mexican Whig city, the Democrats carried seven out of the nine members of the city Council, and elected their Mayor. This is a good beginning; and if we don't much mistake the honest portion of the Ohio people, it will prove "the beginning of the end."

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Rev. J. Adams, of the New England Conference, a relative of the "old man eloquent," preached in one of the Methodist churches, in Washington on Sunday morning. He regarded his visit to Washington, at that time, as providential, as he learned from his cousin, J. Q. Adams, the Secretary of the family. He has no doubt that the journal of J. Q. Adams, is the complete history of the country, from its birth to the present time. So much method did he use, he could write while at Washington to his secretary in Quincy, and tell in what box, in what pigeon hole, and at what place he could find a copy of a letter or conversation he wished forwarded to him. On the top of each page was a square place, in which he inserted the names of the members of the family. He has no doubt that the journal of J. Q. Adams, is the complete history of the country, from its birth to the present time. 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